

Lesson.

These adjectives, words added to the verbs, are mostly adverbs.

Ad-verbs get their name because they are added to verbs.

Adverbs are of just the same use to verbs that adjectives are to nouns.

Indeed by changing adjectives a very little we may turn them into adverbs.

A Beautiful song.
Beautiful is an adjective

+ belongs to the noun song.

The song beautifully.
Beautifully is an adverb + belongs to the verb sings.

We may change most adjectives into adverbs by adding 'ly' to them.

There are mostly describing adverbs that show how the action is done.

Other adverbs have to do with place. as show
Lay it down there.
And others, with time.

As - Come soon.

Adverbs belong to verbs as adjectives do to nouns.

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Lesson -

An Adverb is really
a short way of saying
two or three words -

If we could not say
here, we must say in

this place
now - at this time
nicely - in a nice manner

That is, we must use
a preposition & its object
where we now use an
adverb.

As adverbs are so
much shorter, we use
them when we can.

Still it often happens

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that prepositions & their
objects come in as the
adjuncts to the predicate
instead of adverbs.

Put your book on the table.
put it where? on the table.
I will come in a minute.
I will come where? in a minute.

Prepositions and their
objects are used as adjuncts.

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Lesson -

Though Adverbs truly belong to verbs. They often make themselves very useful to Adjectives also.

If we say a story is pretty, & wish to say how much so, then the Adverb helps.

very pretty

exceedingly pretty

so pretty

rather pretty

really pretty

truly pretty

most pretty

Adverbs may belong to Adj.

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Lesson -

Adverbs also help each other in the same way as they help Adjectives - by shewing how much so -

He reads well.

He reads very well.

Where very belongs to the other Adverb well

& shews how well he reads.

In the same way, we might say so well.

Extremely well, remarkably well, how well he reads.

Adverbs may belong to other bs.

Lesson -

You know that when we speak of persons & things, we do not always use their names.

When we speak to people we very seldom do -

And when we speak of our own selves we never do so.

We should have no choice but always to use names only that there is a class of words for no other purpose but to be used instead of names, so that we may not have to

Say names over & over.

These words are called for-names - or, in the Latin tongue, Pronouns.

Pronouns are used for nouns, that we may not have to say names over and over.

Lesson.

In my own name
one says I.

If there is but one person
in a room where I am
that person must be
myself. I am the first person.

So I is a pronoun of
the first person.

If I speak for myself
& some one else - I say
we.

I, means a single
person & is singular
number. We, means
more than one person, &
is plural number.

I told Mary.

We told Mary.

Here I and we are subjects
& because they are subjects
they are in the nominative
case like noun subjects.

Mary told I

Mary told we

This is not right. For we
want objects after the
verb. & I & we can
never be used for any
thing but subjects.

The object-Pronouns
of the first person are
me & us. & they are
in the objective case.

I's book. We's book -
we cannot say - because
there are proper owning
pronouns.

The possessing pronouns
for the persons who speak
are my and our -
so they are in the possessive
case.

Pronouns that stand
for the persons speaking
are in the first person.

Lesson.

If I speak to some one
there must be two
persons - the first
person, I, who speak -
& the second person
who is spoken to.

When speaking to people
we say you whether
we speak to one person
or to several.

We may say I told
Henry. Where you is
the subject, nominative
case -

Or, Henry told you
where you is the object -

Objective case -

You only alters a little when it owns something. We do not say You book but Your book.

Your is the possessive case for pronouns in the second person.

It used to be the custom when speaking to one person, to say 'Thou' for the subject & 'Thee' for the object, & 'Thy' for the possessive pronoun. & we still find them used in poetry

'See Thee, when Thou eat'st Thy fill' -

Where 'Thee' is object after the verb see. & 'Thou' subject of the verb eat'st & 'Thy' is possessive owning the noun 'fill'.

Pronouns that stand for the person spoken to are in the ~~third~~^{2nd} person.

Lesson -

In speaking of persons
we say he, or him for
a man, she or her for
a woman, & it for a thing.
These words shew the
difference in what
is called gender -
That is, the difference
between the he-kind
& the she-kind.

Nouns shew this
difference too -

either by different words
as, boy, girl - cock, hen -
bull, cow - ^{being} duck, ⁱⁿ drake -
or by a little change in

the word for the she is
female - As lion, lioness.
tiger, tigress. ^{prince, princess} Actor, Actress.

All words for the
female kind are in the
feminine gender - she.
Words for males are
in the masculine gender he.

Things without life
are ^{neither} neither male nor
female - so, they are
in the neither gender -
only we use the Latin word
& say neuter. book

Gender shews the differ-
ence between he and she. He
masculine & she feminine.

Lesson.

If we speak about any one there must be three persons in our mind.

1. Who speak.

~~The person we speak to~~
2. The person we speak about.

So the person we speak about is in the third person.

When we use the names of persons & things we are generally speaking about them. So that nouns are nearly always in the third person.

When we speak of a man, we use he for the subject.

He went with his brother.

We use him for the object.

His brother went with him.

& his for the possessive

pronoun. His brother.

If we speak of a woman.

She is the subject. She heard me.

Her is the object. I heard her.

& her is the possessive pronoun. Her dress.

For things, it is both subject

& object. It is here. Give it

to me. The possessive

pronoun is its. ^{The fly broke} its wing.

The person we speak of is the third person. Nouns are

mostly third person.

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Lesson -

You remember that we
say. The child walks
& The children walk.
because the verb must
change to be like the
subject in number.
In the same way, we say
He walks. They walk.
Yet - I walks - He walks.
is not right. Though
I and he are both singular.
The reason is, that
the verb must be like
its subject in person
as well as number.
He is the third person, so it

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takes the same ^{form}
of verb that the noun takes.
But I is first person.
So we say. I love - not
I loves. & Thou eatest.
not - Thou eats.

Of course when we look
at the verb love by itself
we cannot tell whether
it is singular or plural.
That is settled by the
subject - whatever the
subject is, the verb is
also.

The verb and the subject
are of the same person.

Lesson.

If we speak of more than one person, we use they for the subject - whether they are men or women or things -

They came here.
Them for the object.
 Give me six of them.
 And theirs for the possessive pronoun. Theirs house.

When the persons we speak of are both he & she - As, Our cousins have come. There are five of them, three boys & two girls.
 We say that such words

as cousins & them are in the common gender. Which means that they ^{stand for} are both he and she.

When words stand for both he and she, they are in the common gender.

Lesson —

The pronouns we have had are called personal because they are really used instead of the names of persons.

There is another class of pronouns. not quite so useful, because the ~~name of the~~ ^{name} ~~thing~~ they stand for must always go before them.

The boy who hurt his side was very sorry.

Who is the pronoun, & it stands for boy. which you see goes just before it.

For this reason, the nouns that go before these pronouns are called their Antecedents which is the Latin way of saying their go befores.

Boy & who are two words for the same person, so of course they must be alike in most ways.

Boy is a he - masculine - so

who must be the same.

Boy means one. singular, so

who is the same.

Boy, we speak of. the third person - so who is third person also.

These pronouns which are like relations to their antecedents, and are therefore called relative pronouns. ~~are~~ always like their antecedents in gender, number & person, because they are just another word for the same thing.

They would be in the same case, only, as you will see presently, they are never in the same sentence as their antecedents.

Relative Pronouns are like their antecedents in Number, gender and Person.

Lesson -

These relative pronouns are rather tiresome for two reasons.

First - they very often bring a new sentence into the middle of one already begun -

The boy who hurt his sister was very sorry - is 2 sentences
The boy - subject - was very sorry

predicate - is one sentence.
Who - subject - hurt his sister.

predicate, is another sentence.
Who is always a subject.
It so must have a predicate in itself.

Who is always used
for persons, & because
it is a subject, it is
in the nominative case.

Who is always the subject
of a sentence.

You know by this time
that a sentence is not
just what is marked
by a full stop. But is
the words (few or many)
that belong to one verb.

Lesson.

The next difficulty with
relative pronouns, is
that they have a way of
getting out of their
proper places.

We know that the object
should follow the Verb.
When a relative pronoun
is an object, it not only
goes before the Verb, but
even before the subject.

The boy whom you saw has
a little sister. Should be
The boy has a little sister
you saw whom.

Whom being the object; though

we would almost take
whom for the subject as
it ~~for~~ comes first.
Whom is used in speaking
of persons. It is always
an object: & therefore in
the objective case.

The possessive relative
pronoun is whose.

It has an antecedent
like the others & agrees
with its antecedent in
the same three ways.

The child, whose doll
you saw, is crying.

Where child is the
antecedent to whose.

and whose possesses
doll.

Whom is always an object.
though it goes before the
subject.

Whose is the possessive
Relative, and ^{it} agrees with
the noun that goes before it.

Lesson -

When we speak of things
we use which instead
of both who + whom.

That is a relative
pronoun whenever
we can put who or
which instead of it.

The boy that fell down.

The boy who fell down.

The book that you read.

The book which you read.

What is a relative too,
and a rather puzzling
one. It means, the
thing which - so we
call thing the antecedent

& which its relative.
He does not know what ^{he is} to do
means - He does not know the thing
which he is to do.

Which, that and what
are relatives.

Lesson.

you remember we found in our lesson about Adjectives many which have no particular meaning.

These have a double use. They go before nouns as we saw before. & also, they are used instead of nouns.

We may say

Give me a few apples.
Where few is an adjective belonging to apples -

or we may say give me

a few. leaving out apples. ~~and that few~~
stands for apples as a pronoun would.
So with - give me another pen
give me another.

Will you have some bread
I have some, thank you.
Because these words have this double use they are called Pronominal Adjectives - or, if you can remember so long a word - pronominal Adjectives

Pronominal adjectives may stand for nouns, & so may be subjects or objects in a sent.

Lesson.

Henry called his sister.
 He asked her to go out.
 She said she could not.
 She must do her lessons.

Here we have four single sentences that want to be joined together.

Henry called his sister
and asked her to go out;
but she said she could
not; because she must
 do her lessons.

These words that join sentences together are called conjunctions which means to join together.

They are not only useful in joining sentences together but they often save us a great many words.

John went up stairs.
 Mary went up stairs.
 The little conjunction and will save us three words - John and Mary went up stairs.

So that instead of writing two whole sentences we write two subjects & join them by putting in a conjunction.
 Conjunctions join sentences.